

WINE AND
SPIRIT
MERCHANT
CHAZALON & CO.
MAKERS
AND
FRENCH
PRESERVES
IMPORTERS
5, QUEEN'S ROAD.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1840

St. GEORGE'S
BUILDING
DISS BROS.
Tailors.

No. 18,459

號五廿月五年六零百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1906.

日三初月四閏年午丙

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

GERMAN BEER.

Large Stock on Hand of
AUGUSTINER BRAU
AND THE CELEBRATED
KULMBACHER BEER.
Per Case of 6 doz. pts. \$18.00.
Per Case of 4 doz. qts. \$18.00.
MAEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,
1815 3, DUNDRELL STREET.

Intimations.



WANTED.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the
Post of FIRST CLERK in the
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Qualifications:—A good knowledge of
English, and of Accounts, and good
Hand-writing.
Salary:—\$1000 a year rising by hie-
nial increments of \$120 to \$2040.
Applications should be made in writing
to the REGISTRAR GENERAL before
WEDNESDAY, 8th June, 1906.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General.
Hongkong, May 22, 1906. 1052

SITUATION WANTED.

**YOUNG EXPERIENCED ACCOUNT-
TANT,** with good knowledge of
Shipping, Insurance and Typewriting,
wants position.
Apply to
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 2, 1906. 913

WANTED.

BY Englishman FURNISHED ROOM,
with or without Board, Peak or
Lower Levels. Moderate Terms.
Reply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 21, 1906. 1043

WANTED.

LADY ASSISTANT.
Apply between 9 and 12 a.m. at
CAFE WEISMAN.
Hongkong, May 19, 1906. 1037

WANTED.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE for
two months; July and August.
Missionary Family.
Apply
Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office.
Hongkong, May 14, 1906. 998

DOCTOR WANTED.

TO act as SURGEON on an Emigrant
Steamer.
For particulars, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent Messageries Maritimes Co.
Hongkong, May 8, 1906. 920

'THE CITOPHONE.'
A HOUSE TELEPHONE.
CAN be fitted to existing Electric Bells.
No Extra fittings needed. As clear
and distinct as an Ordinary Telephone.
Best Telephone for Private Houses,
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Offices, Hos-
pitals, etc., etc. Price very Moderate.
Can be inspected at the Offices of the
Sole Agents:
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,
No. 2, PEDDER STREET.
Hongkong, February 5, 1906. 1380

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, 50 Cents.
China Mail Office, 5, Wyndham Street.

THE POPULAR SCOTCH

'BLACK AND WHITE.'



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS
By Appointment to
H.M. THE KING
AND
H.R.H. THE PRINCE
OF
WALES.
Supplied at all the Leading Clubs and
Hotels, and to be obtained from All the
Principal Stores.

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS: KOWLOON BAY. OFFICES & STORES: No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong-Canton Line.

s.s. HONAM, 1,323 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
s.s. POWAN, 1,334 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
s.s. FATSHAN, 2,260 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,995 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m.
and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5.30 p.m.
(Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

Hongkong-Macao Line.

s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, s.s.s.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m., on Sundays at Noon,
except when otherwise notified by Express.
Note:—During the Summer Months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide
at Macao. See Special Summer Timetable.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.

Canton-Macao Line.

s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamilton.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at
8 a.m., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Canton-Wuchow Line.

s.s. SALAM, 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.
s.s. MANNING, 569 tons, Captain C. Betchard.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin
Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANSIONS, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PELHAM HOUSE

PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.
RATES MODERATE. 26, WYNDHAM STREET. 1633

N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, No. 5, PEDDER STREET (UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL).
SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GRIND.
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY. 1497

HARRIS-KEENEY CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE FIBRE, RATTAN AND HARDWOOD
FURNITURE AND NOVELTIES.
NO BAMBOO FRAMES IN OUR CHAIRS.
Some NOVELTIES IN LEATHER CHAIRS, WORK AND BURNED LEATHER PILLOWS, ETC.,
JUST ARRIVED.
Showrooms—No. 2, Pedder St.; Factory—1 to 13, Shaughwan Rd. 3211

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.
THIS Company issues the most Liberal and Clear Policy ever offered in East.
DOUBLE BENEFITS FOR TRAVEL ACCIDENTS, FEVER, TYPHOID and
SMALL-POX Covered. Policies written HERE, in any Currency.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
GRANT & LESLIE, General Agents for China.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 692

OLD MANCHESTER SOCIETY.

**OLD MANCHESTER GRAMMAR
SCHOOL BOYS** are invited to com-
municate with the Undersigned, who will
be pleased to give particulars of the above.
G. H. ELSON,
c/o BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, May 24, 1906. 1069

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PRICE of BEST QUALITY
AUSTRALIAN BUTTER IS RE-
DUCED to 65 Cents per lb. from to-day.
Hongkong, May 23, 1906. 1064

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

WE beg to Notify the General Public that from the 16th inst., until fur-
ther notice, the PRICE of OUR BUTTER
WILL BE REDUCED to 65 CENTS PER
(SIXTY-FIVE) PER LB. FAT AND 33
CENTS PER LB. PAT.
We are enabled to do this as we are the
largest importers of (only) the very best
Packaged Butter.
The Following SPEAKS for ITSELF:—
Gold and Silver Medals at interstate
shows: First prize Sydney 1904, and
2nd prize in London open to all Colonial
Factories.

THE MUTUAL STORES.
25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, May 19, 1906. 1400

CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,

No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER. 604

OHBE WING & CO.

23 & 25, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN
All Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.
STEEL SHEDS AND TEES,
CORRUGATED IRON, PIG IRON, &c.
Suitable for
SHOPS, WORKSHOPS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.
1227

WILLIAM MACLEOD,
D.D.S.
ENGLISH DENTIST.
1, CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.
1st Floor, Kowloon Dispensary. 1229

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

BELL'S ASBESTOS

THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINES.
Beware of Imitations. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.
LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.
OFFICE:—6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOFS.

ANDERSON'S REGULATION IN
BLACK and KHAKI
'FEATHERWEIGHT' COATS
THE LIGHTEST MADE.
MILITARY CAPES,
RIDING COATS, UMBRELLAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.
THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.
MODERATE TERMS, AND NO EXTRAS.
H. HAYNES, Manager.

STAG HOTEL,

148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED,
WELL FURNISHED AND AIRY BEDROOMS.
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.
For Particulars, apply to THE MANAGER. 1985

CHAMPAGNES

CHARLES HEIDSIECK.
PURVEYOR TO HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD.
SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.
Hongkong, March 2, 1906. 450

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER.

VISIBILITY.
SIMPLICITY.
DURABILITY.
UNRIVALLED FOR COPYING.
WRITING IN SIGHT.
UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD.
GRANT & LESLIE, GENERAL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, April 21, 1906. 1728

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

HOME BOTTLED:
GREGOR & Co.'s IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY \$16.00
CLUB No. 1 WHISKY 18.00
ROYAL OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY 24.00
TARRAGONA 9.00
OLD TAWNY PORT 11.00
2.01

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.75 per Cask, ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$2.80 per Bag, ex Factory

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 2859

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
NEW SUMMER COSTUMES
AND MATERIALS
IN LINEN, MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC, ETC.
NEWEST STYLES IN
TRIMMED HATS
NEW FLOWERS AND LACES.

HOTEL BALTIMORE LATE HOTEL AMERICA
2, WYNDHAM STREET.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED.
AIRY ROOMS, EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.
EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.
TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to THE MANAGER. 1153

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS!

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE THEM.

NESTOR FLUID

CHEAP AND RELIABLE
In 1 Gallon and 5 Gallon Tins.
SOLE AGENTS
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS. 449

LEE LOONG & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE,
No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(NEXT DOOR TO H. PRIOR & Co.)
ALL Kinds of FURNITURE, CARVED (ANY) BLACKWOOD, CROCKERY and GLASS
WARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c., &c.
AT MODERATE PRICES. 1173

W. BREWER & CO.

23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
NEW NOVELS BY ENGLISH MAIL.
That Preposterous Will, by L. G. Moberley ... \$1.25
The Race of Life, by Guy Boothby ... 1.25
The Interpreters, by Byrd ... 1.25
The Scho's Daughter, by B. Hamden ... 1.25
The Path of the Pioneer, by D. Wyllard ... 1.75
Brownjohns, by M. Deamer ... 1.25
The Lapse of Vivian Eady, by C. Marriott ... 1.25
Prince Charlie, by B. Delannoy ... 1.75
Pear's Oculopodia ... 20
Phil Conway, by Ginter ... 40
Hagell's Guide to the New House of Commons ... 40
Jiu-Jitsu ... 8

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR ... \$14.50
V. O. S. (OLD MATURED) ... 12.00
FEARINTOSH (GREAT AGE VERY FINE) ... 32.00
Telephone No. 75
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
HOTEL MANSIONS.
NEW SELECTIONS OF
DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE,
HIGH-CLASS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
LARGE SELECTION OF PRESENTATION PLATE, CUPS, BOWLS, ETC.
G. FALCONER & Co. ARE AGENTS FOR ROSS'S FAMOUS TELESCOPES AND
BINOCULARS, LORD KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER.

M. MUMEYA,
JAPANESE ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER.
ENLARGEMENTS ON BROMIDE PAPER
AND FINISHED IN CRAYON.
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR AMATEURS.
8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Why not please yourself?
You undoubtedly will if you use

**van Houten's
Cocoa**

It is as beneficial to health
as it is delightful to the taste.

"Pure and Unmixed."
"Yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food
constituents of the cocoa bean."—THE LANCET.
"Perfect in Flavour, Pure and well prepared."
—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Best & Goes Farthest.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LD.
LONDON

A WAYS IN STOCK

Handsomeness Electrolights

Ornamental and

Plain Brackets,

Counterweights,

Drop Lights,

etc., etc.

Electric Flower Pots,

Bronze Figures,

Standards,

Table Lamps,

Desk Lights,

etc., etc.

SHIPS REPAIR WORK.

INSTALLATIONS.

Angold Arc Lamps.

Robertson Lamps.

Freezer Fans.

Best English Make.

Run 100 hours before retrim-

ming. No skilled attention

necessary; gives 1000 candle

power light.

all Voltages, Bracket or Desk.

WILKS and JACK

MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL SHOWROOMS

Robinson Road, Kowloon.

AND AT VICTORIA BUILDINGS, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, May 17, 1906.

1023

Intimations.

MITSU BISHI COSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.
CARL ADDRESS: 'IWASAKI'
Which applies to all Branch Offices.
At A B O 6th Edition, Western Union
Codes used.

All Letters Addressed:—
MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO.,
with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE, KANAGAWA,
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
OHIOKAWA: Messrs GRADING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs MACDONALD & Co.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF Takasima
Ochi, Shimizu, Nanzan and Komi
Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery,
which will shortly be ready to produce on a
large scale the best Buzen Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any
order for Coal, delivered from the above
Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, PRINCE STREET.
Hongkong, April 25, 1906.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.,
LIMITED.
JUST RECEIVED NEW
POWDER,
PERFUMES, SOAPS,
HAIR FRAMES,
HAIR PINS,
&c., &c., &c.

CARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONSTRUCTION.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL & CLARKE'
A. B. O. Code, 4th Edition.
A. B. O. Code.
Lobster Standard Code.
TELEPHONE: 232.

THE BACK DOOR.
A SKETCH OF WHAT MIGHT
HAPPEN.
Reprinted from the 'CHINA MAIL'.
To be had of the 'CHINA MAIL' Office,
5, Wyndham Street.

WEEKLY NEWS
FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail
(Published to suit the Department
of each English and French
Mail Steamer to Europe)
FULL REPORTS
AND ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE
(Commercial, Shipping, etc.)
917 per annum (including postage).
'CHINA MAIL' Office,
5, Wyndham Street, HONGKONG.

FOR CANTON.
THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
SAN CHEUNG,
551 Tons, Captain J. MCGRATH, will leave
for Canton at 9 a.m. on SUNDAYS,
TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return
to Hongkong on the following days, leaving
Canton at 5 p.m. Excellent accommodation,
Electric Light, and good catering. What
at Hongkong near Harbour Office.
First-class fare \$3 each way. Second-
class, \$1.00 each way. Meals, \$1 each.
Cargo freight very moderate.
CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.
No. 138, Cross Street Road Central.
700

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. 'WING CHAI',
CAPTAIN J. ALLEN, R.N.R.
THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong
on WEEK DAYS at 7.50 a.m., and
on SUNDAYS at 8.00 a.m. Departs from
Macao on Week Days at 7.50 p.m., and
on SUNDAYS at 8.00 p.m.
Fares:—Week Day 1st Class, including
cabin and servant, Single \$3. Return
Ticket \$5. 2nd class, 3rd class 50 cents.
On and after SUNDAY, the 25th Inst.,
(including the SUNDAY FARE) will be:
1st Class Single with \$3.00, Return \$5.00
2nd Class Single with \$3.00, Return \$5.00
3rd Class Single, 50 Cents, Return 80 Cts.
Any Meals can be supplied on Board at
a charge of \$1.00 per Meal.
First-class Passengers who do not care
to return on the SUNDAY FARE will be
allowed to do so on the following day (Mon-
day) on production of the Return Ticket.
Should the Steamer not run on the
Monday, owing to the Boiler Cleaning, due
notice will be given by the Captain, and the
Half Ticket will be available for the follow-
ing day. The Ship is in thorough repair.
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at
the Western end of Wing Lok Street.
SAM WANG COY.
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, May 11, 1906.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.
LONDON.
INCORPORATED A.D. 1851.
MARINE BRANCH.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current
Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, April 3, 1906.

THE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
STATEMENT for 31st DECEMBER, 1905.
Assets, Gold, \$7,332,552.19
Net Surplus, Gold, \$2,718,144.69
Income, Gold, \$4,179,784.92
FIRE BRANCH:
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current
Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, April 3, 1906.

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AGENTS for the above Company, are
prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current
Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, April 3, 1906.

Intimations.

JEYES
FLUID

SOLE AGENTS:
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
HANK BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, May 18, 1906.

TUNG CHEUNG & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS.
AGENTS for TATSUMI 'HOKWAI' OF
MOJI, COAL EXPORTERS.
SOLE AGENTS for KUROBARA COAL.
Have always a Large Stock of Best
AUSTRALIAN and JAPANESE COAL and
undertake to bunker steamers at the
shortest notice.
Office No. 151, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.
Tel. Add. 'YUENGMUI', Hongkong.
Telephone No. 416.
Hongkong, March 9, 1906.

'JANUS'
LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,
HAMBURG.
Established 1848.
ASSETS FOR 31st DECEMBER, 1904.
Mks. 53,400,000—equal to £2,600,000.
THE Undersigned, having been
appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the
above Company, for Hongkong and
China, are prepared to accept LIFE and
ANNUITY INSURANCES, as well as to
issue ACCIDENT POLICIES at the most
liberal terms ever offered in the East.
SHEWAN & CO.

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**
(IN LIQUIDATION).
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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THE OTHER WOMAN.

Champagne not Wanted.

A good deal of amusement was caused at the Magistrate's this morning by an American woman who was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Wyndham Street last night. She appeared to treat the occasion as a good joke, and when asked to plead to the charge she slightly replied: "Oh I think I'll plead not guilty."

The arresting constable stated that he saw her leave her house in Wyndham Street and go into another. She seemed excited, and when she came out again pulled her shoe off and broke the window with it. He then arrested her.

The defendant declared that the woman she visited was always bothering her and caused her no end of trouble. Chits and champagne for the other woman were continually coming to her door and frequently she had been compelled to get out of her bed and her bath to receive them. She did not want any champagne and if it continued to come she would write to the firm that sent it and give the constable in charge. The whole trouble was about a man—defendant's husband. Before she was married her husband knew the other woman at Shanghai and the latter said that he owed her \$30. This was not a fact; the money had been forwarded in a registered letter. The other woman had even gone so far as to threaten blackmail if the money was not paid, so she decided to pay her a visit to settle matters. She did according to her own showing. She tore the other woman's hair and scratched her face, and as a parting shot broke the window with her shoe after completely vanquishing the enemy, who apparently capitulated without a struggle. Defendant "did not want any go-betweens."

His Worship suggested that defendant had better shift to another locality. This she most emphatically declined to do. Then also she was annoyed. She did not know what remarks they made as they passed her house but the way they looked and smiled as they passed made her feel mad. Addressing his Worship she said: "Now don't you think that woman deserved what she got?"

His Worship apparently did not, for he bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

THE SHIP STREET CASE.

Re-hearing Refused.

Mr. C. F. Dixon applied, at the Magistrate's this morning, for a re-hearing in the case in which Hermann Göttsche, second engineer of the steamer "Lycemon," was recently sentenced to a month's imprisonment on a charge of having assaulted Constable Taylor while in the execution of his duty. It will be remembered that the disturbance took place at Ship Street and it was alleged that the defendant drew a knife and aimed a blow with it at the constable's face, and in yarding it off the latter received a bad wound to his hand.

Mr. Dixon said that the first grounds of his application were that the defendant did not realise the seriousness of the charge that was made against him and also that he had not an opportunity of defending himself. According to the evidence he was drunk when he was arrested on Sunday night, and was then brought before the Court and convicted the next morning without being out on bail, although bail was allowed. Then further he understood very little English and was unable to appreciate the seriousness of the charge and to be properly represented.

His Worship—He could have made an application to me.

Mr. Dixon: He was a stranger in a strange country and not know his way about. He did point out many discrepancies in the evidence which ought to be cleared up by a thorough cross-examination. Against Constable Taylor he alleged deliberate falsehood. He would sell evidence which, through ignorance, the defendant did not call, and he was sure that all his Worship wanted was to see where the truth lay. The defendant was the second officer of a large steamer and a conviction of this kind must have very serious consequences with regard to his whole future. He would be able to call evidence showing how the constable received the injury to his hand.

His Worship—What is your theory. Mr. Dixon (continuing)—We say that the constable was not cut by a knife but that he cut his hand on the defendant's tooth while striking him and I will call medical evidence showing that this was quite possible. The defendant will put up bail of \$1000 and will not go away.

His Worship—The application is refused. This was a very simple case and I am quite satisfied that the constable's hand was cut with a knife. I was satisfied with the evidence and there is no doubt that Constable Taylor saw the defendant draw a knife. Constable Harris also saw him attack Taylor with the knife.

Mr. Dixon—Will you renew the bail, my instructions are to appeal to the Governor in Council.

His Worship—I cannot. The case is finished and on my order he will have to go back to gaol at once.

Clerical Dandies.

Modern dandies are occasionally very particular about the cut of their clothes, and the height of the collar is as important to some as the Gilet of Paradise. "Tailor and Cutter."

ECONOMY IN THE END.

A few drops of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure your cold and perhaps save a doctor's bill later on. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

CHASING THE PLAGUE DEMON.

Six Hundred Chinese Fined.

The compound outside of the Magistrate's was, this morning, crowded with hundreds of Chinese, mostly of the coolie class. They packed every available inch of space and when it suddenly came on to rain the rush for shelter and the shouting on the part of those who were unable to gain it made a scene of confusion such as is seldom witnessed at the court.

This unusual collection was due to the large number of summonses recently issued against the Chinese who have been parading the streets trying to capture the plague demon.

As described in our columns at the time this is a noisy process necessitating the formation of processions and much cracking, firing and shouting. Whole processions were rounded up by the police and summons issued against the individuals forming them to the number of between six and seven hundred.

The defendants came before Mr. C. D. Melbourne in batches, at the Magistrate's this morning. All who were captured in the vicinity of the Government Civil Hospital (over 100) were fined \$5 each, and the rest of the defendants \$1 each. The Chinese efforts to usurp the functions of the Sanitary Board this resulted in an addition to the revenue of about \$100. The hearing of the cases occupied the whole morning.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Rival Clans.

A Chinese farmer named Li Sang was charged with manslaughter, at the Magistrate's this afternoon, in connection with the death of one Chan Young, at So-ku-wat in the New Territory on April 16.

Mr. R. F. C. Master presented and Mr. H. W. Looker represented the defendant.

Mr. Master in outlining the case said that both the defendant and deceased were natives of the village of So-ku-wat. The defendant belonged to the Li clan and the deceased to the Chan clan which were the prevailing powers in the village. On April 16 some women of the Chan clan came down to the village and demanded a fine of 2000 cash for the women trespassing on their property. The head man of the Chan clan declined to pay and his refusal brought about a quarrel. It was the anniversary of the Feast in honour of a Chinese goddess and the fight took place outside the temple both defendant and deceased being engaged.

The defendant was seen to strike the deceased with a pole. The police were informed and 23 men arrested and fined by the New Territory Magistrate. The defendant had run away but 15 days later a man came to the police station and reported his return and on the following day he was arrested, and charged with murder, as the deceased died at same day. The cause of death was abscess on the brain caused by a fractured skull.

Evidence was called and the further hearing of the case remanded.

THE "LUCIA VITTORIA."

Ashore Near Vladivostok.

Telegraphic advices were received in the Colony yesterday that the "Lucia Vittoria" (late H. M. S. "Humber") had gone ashore near Vladivostok.

The cable was as follows:—Vladivostok, May 23, 10.10 p.m.—"Ashore during fog. Russian Island sixteen miles from Vladivostok, probably total loss, notified Lloyd's agent."

The owners (Messrs Musso and Company) had not received confirmation as yet, but have wired for further particulars.

Captain Boardman, who is well-known locally, is in command of the "Lucia Vittoria."

Some months back, it will be remembered, various rumours were afloat with regard to this vessel, while she was at Saigon, which, upon investigation, were proved to be groundless. It is possible, though we believe not probable, that the present report is also a "bunder."

The "Lucia Vittoria" left Hongkong early this month with a cargo of rice and sundries for Chefoo and Vladivostok. She is insured for \$70,000 with the Commercial Union Insurance Company and the cargo is insured in the Union of Canton, Canton, Providentia General, New Zealand and Commercial Union.

The "Lucia Vittoria" is exceptionally strongly built, some of her plates being one inch thick. She was built in 1878 as a storeship vessel for H. M. Navy, and is familiar to all Hongkong residents. She is 230 feet long, 29 feet in beam, with a mean draught of 14 feet. Her displacement is 1640 tons; indicated horse-power 800; and speed 14 knots.

Modern "Three R's."

The "Three R's" at the best schools in England now seem to be reading, writing, and ragging!—"Truth."

An Open Profession.

The gorillas in the Zoological Gardens always die. The Zoo authorities are believed to have been trying to engage a woman nurse, but experienced gorilla-nurses are not easy to come by.—"County Gentleman."

Marriage Bats Problem.

If more pains were taken to give young people abundant opportunities of meeting each other we should hear less of the decline in the marriage rate. Our ordinary entertainments are made so lousy and so costly that they necessarily become limited in number.—"Lady's Pictorial."

LIVING IN THE EAST.

The "Keeping Up Appearances" Evil.

The problem of the high dollar and the high rent is one that does not affect Hongkong alone. It is prominent in Singapore, in Penang, in the Federated Malay States, in the Straits Settlements generally. Wherever there is a Britisher in such regions there is the problem of the dollar also. John Bull's special prerogative is to growl, and in most cases he growls with a strenuousness which, in some respects, is worthy of a better cause. Regarding the high cost of living and the high price of the dollar he might have some justice on his side—and again he might not. According to a writer in a Singapore paper—the Straits Times—he has little. That individual seems to prove that the resident in the Orient puts a stick in his own back and then wails when he is castigated with it. What is said is interesting and will be instructive to all who are concerned in the question. In many respects the Britisher, by endeavouring to live as "high" as he can, and "higher" then he ought to be, by giving way to an insidious craving to be "in society," weakens his banking account—if he ever gets so far—as to have one—and blames his sterling salary for the trouble. The tradesman finds out that his customer is ready to pay high prices to be in the fashion and the prices are made high to suit him—not because there is any special commercial necessity for it. We really believe that in many cases tradesmen find the price of goods merely because they find the purchaser willing to pay. If the buyer refused to pay, but went elsewhere, the chances are not one to one that the article would be quoted at a lower value than previously offered. Of course there would have to be united action to make any appreciable effect in this direction. But to get to the Singaporean's contentions. He writes:—

"Married Europeans in the East, of moderate means, will readily admit that for them the Straits is a homeless land, and homeless in the sense that the luxury of having their own residence must needs be denied them by the cruel exigencies of a country in which there is no half-way house between palatial bungalows, commanding high rents, and small dwellings or mean shop-houses wherein Europeans may not dwell. This is the unwritten and inexorable law of social decorum, exacting from the European a standard of living which shall not be lowered to the level of that of the Native or Asiatic. There is, after all, no conscious snobbery in the unspoken social dictum, which decides the locality or size of a European's residence; there must be no confusion in the like which defines the pale. Without going far as to say that the standard of living amongst Europeans in the East is too artificially high, it should be readily admitted that it is, nevertheless, a standard, which many Europeans cannot conveniently conform to. Hence, doubtless, the vain and pitiful struggle to 'keep up appearances' and the long drawn-out tradesman's bills weekly awaiting settlement. Of the East much more than of the West it may be truly said that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. The actual cost of comfortable living in these parts presses lightly on the young bachelor. For him the hospitality of hotels and boarding-houses suffices. Tennis and golf and cricket engage his leisure, and the need of a home afflicts him but little. It is the European married couple, of modest means, upon whom the burden of prohibitive rents presses most heavily, and not only the burden of home-tenure, but the tax of a cruel social of hospitality. This takes the form of weekly tennis and bridge parties, and drives such couples, seeking to 'keep in the swim,' into the refuge of boarding houses where, without in any way reflecting on the character of such managers, no 'home' is obtainable in the sense in which the British understand the charm of the word in its almost sacred significance. In the East, one may be a bachelor and in virtue thereof enjoy the hospitality of a bachelor's married friends, indefinitely, but the moment after the bachelor commits the indiscretion of marriage, the Nemesis of tennis and bridge parties overtakes him with the same ruthlessness with which he preyed for entertainment on those who had married before him. The moral of the East, for young men with economical views, is—don't marry. Punch said this years ago, and in a general way. Here is a specific exposition. If we bear in mind the stubborn inadaptability of the British character to a strange environment, we shall understand the almost cheerful readiness of the British-born to penalise himself for the sake of maintaining the irrefragability of his isolation. Our neighbours in Saigon are more philosophical, like the Dutch colonists in Java and Sumatra, who have fitted themselves to the circumstances of their local habitations, without, however, losing caste in the eyes of the natives, from whom they stand even more apart than the British community in these islands from Asia. But while this disposition is accomplished at great cost to the British here, by their unalterable devotion to the rigour of old-country prejudices, the genius especially of the Dutch, has made it possible for white men to live cheaply and with self-respect and comfort, in their possessions. We do not for a moment suggest that English ladies in the Straits, like Dutch ladies in Java, should clothe themselves in sarong and kebaya, but, hesitatingly, we suggest that the costly standard of living, in the East might easily be discouraged by the heads of firms, who, if they chose, could put their foot down—and keep it there—as an absolute bar to the growing extravagance of their assistants. This is the whole secret of the almost original civil system, and the troubles of long-suffering and complacent tradesmen. In large measure, it also accounts for the reluctance of European married couples, of moderate means, to keep house themselves.

The mere fact of their doing so would involve them in a scale of hospitality, which would be out of all proportion to their incomes, and yet be imperative in view of the standard of living exacted by a set of unthinking friends. And so, therefore, married couples with slender incomes detach themselves to boarding-houses, and there, while depriving themselves of the comforts of home life, yield up to an insatiable demand for hospitality a substantial portion of their income in order to keep themselves in countenance with a custom, which has the sanction of neither good taste nor providence. Something of aham there is in the life of the British in the East, a sham that has constantly provoked the sneers of foreigners and leaves its perpetrators no advantage but their hollow pretensions."

Nowhere in the East—Singapore and the Straits not excepted—is the necessity for seeking refuge in hotels and boarding houses so pronounced as in Hongkong. Almost the majority of married people—especially young people—are compelled to adopt this mode of life. The prudent young man who marries cannot afford to pay \$150 or \$200 out of his salary as a first cost for rent, and the natural result is he goes to the hotels or the boarding houses in order to keep body and soul together, and save a little for the rainy day. Rents in the Colony have assumed exorbitant proportions, and mainly because there is a limit to houses and an increasing demand. Were there more houses rents would drop, and the only escape from an intolerable position, as we have already suggested, for the Governor, would be to throw open residential sites in the New Territory, close to the proposed railway line, and see that the deserving man of moderate income gets them at a reasonable rate so that they might have homes of their own. The land shark and speculator can easily be avoided, and the result would be a substantial suburb and a considerable increase in the wealth of the Colony. The most certain way to ensure prosperity is to promote settlement—a matter that has received little attention in this Colony heretofore. It is, however, to be hoped that Mr. Matthew Nathan will demonstrate that he realises the worthlessness of assisting those who would assist themselves and have the question of a Model Settlement in a healthy section of the New Territory gone into thoroughly. No greater or more lasting monument to a Governor's energy and foresight could be raised than a township of desirable residences, of wide boulevards, and up-to-date services. There is vast scope and a great demand for an accessible Nathanville across the mountains.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. F. G. Penney, former Colonial Secretary at Singapore, has his friends well to be glad to hear, got out of the Nursing Home in London, and is getting better slowly, though still in the doctor's hands. He is present living in Edinburgh.

His Highness the Sultan of Johore, who had intended to leave England for Singapore in April, postponed his departure so as to be able to confer with Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements. The Sultan now proposes to leave by the North German Lloyd steamer towards the end of May.

The following is the programme of Music to be performed by the Band of the 119th Infantry on the Parade Ground on Monday next from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:—March "The Queen's Guard"; Overture "Light Cavalry"; Supper; Waltz "Eau de Cologne"; Selection "The Orchid"; Monckton; Song "Eileen Alannah"; Thomas; Patrol "The Phantom Brigade"; Myddleton.

Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, R. H. A., K. C. M. G., is about to marry Miss Armistead, of St. Leonard's. Sir Archibald, who resides at Silverhill, Hastings, is 87 years of age, and has been a widower for many years. He served in the Crimea, was Lieut Governor of Penang, and thrice administrator of the Government of the Straits Settlements. The late Lady Anson, who died in 1880, was well-known for her hospitality in the Straits.

The resignation of Mr. John McLean, U.S. Vice Consul General at Yokohama, is announced. By his resignation after twenty-one years of most faithful and efficient work in the U.S. Consulate of Yokohama, says the *Japan Advertiser*, the American community loses the services of one who has adorned his official position not only by his integrity and his unwearied devotion to duty, but also by a kind heart always ready to respond when he could render assistance to his countrymen. It will be very hard to fill his place.

Although it was recently reported from Tokyo that Viscount Hayashi would decline to enter the Cabinet, returning to London on the termination of his leave of absence, the *Osaka Asahi's* correspondent at the Capital asserts that it has now been settled that the Viscount will enter Marquis Satouji's administration as Foreign Minister. He also states that arrangements have been made for the changes in diplomatic service which will necessitate. It is understood that the new appointments, which will include the nomination of a successor to Mr. Makino, as Minister at Vienna, will be made as soon as the Japanese Investigation Commission which is now in Manchuria returns.

LAME BACK.

This ailment is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles and may be cured by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm two or three times a day and rubbing the parts vigorously at each application. If this does not afford relief find on a piece of flannel slightly dampened with Pain Balm, and quickly rub it almost sore to follow. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

THE FAR EAST.

Points from the Press.

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE.

The Peking and Tientsin Times characterise the Imperial Edict appointing the two Chinese officials to the Customs as, "a veritable bolt from the blue," and goes on: "For once a bold and momentous step was taken by the Government without an inkling of its intentions leaking out. The willingness of the spirit to do many things antagonistic to foreign interests has been apparent for a long time, but there has been no indication that such a foolhardy or desperate measure was in contemplation. Quite recently a tentative suggestion was made in regard to appointing an official to 'assist' Sir Robert with the postal affairs, but the suggestion was brusquely negatived by the I. G. and but little attention was publicly paid to the incident. The present appointment is something quite different, and in its cool ignorance of treaty and monetary obligations one of the most impolitic as well as the most daring steps the Chinese Government has been guilty of since the folly of 1900. The step has been taken deliberately and officially, and leaves the finality and formality of an Imperial Edict, a document which in the usual sequence of Imperial procedure cannot be repealed. In this particular instance, however, it is exceedingly probable that the Imperial Chinese Government will be confronted with the unpleasant and immediate necessity of finding a way to overrule the laws of the Modes and Persians, and the process will probably not be without its apologetic phases."

AN OVERSIGHT.

The *Singapore Free Press* cannot see what good some Parliamentary questioner has achieved by blinding from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies a statement that the Harbour Works mentioned in the Legislative Council "are to be proceeded with, notwithstanding anything urged to the contrary" by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce. That body will entirely appreciate the hint that "Secretary of State was not satisfied that these representations embodied the wishes of the trading community." But it is not an unimportant human fact to be misunderstood and underplayed without justification. Any way Lord Edin "sees no reason to delay the work, which was undertaken on the authority of high experts, after prolonged consideration both in London and Singapore." Lord Edin, forgot, says the *Journal*, to mention that the work was undertaken for the advantage of those high experts and other people behind them. But that, doubtless, is a sheer oversight.

SOULLESS AND SENSELESS.

Like corporations, that have no bodies to be kicked and no souls to be saved, Marine Courts of Enquiry seem to have no personal independence to be appealed to, and no corporate mind to be reasoned with. We have, a Singapore paper writes, unfortunately, had two important ones here, lately,—"the Benton" and the "Beechley." The results of the two, as far as the respective captains' concerns, are well calculated to make those who desire to get a reasonable idea of what they ought and ought not to do to turn grey. In the "Benton" case Captain Penn in censured for entrusting the keeping of a watch to an officer recognised by the law as trustworthy. In the "Beechley" case, Captain Forsyth is found guilty of negligence in not checking the position of the ship between 5.30 and 6 p.m., while it is in charge of a properly certificated third officer. The only safe deduction seems to be that whatever happens the poor skipper will be held to blame—which is just about as reasonable and just as the rule prevailing with some owners, of never entrusting a ship to a captain who has been in the slightest trouble with his vessel. Mark the incongruity of the "sentences" also. Capt. Howe (of the "Havensham Grange") is cautioned—what for we cannot say. Capt. Penn (of the "Benton") is reprimanded. Capt. Forsyth (of the "Beechley") is suspended for three months. The "Benton" is lost with twelve lives; the "Havensham Grange" is brought safe into port with not a damage and no life lost; the "Beechley" is also brought safely into port, with the loss of about one-fifth of her cargo, by the magnificent exertions of her captain, officers, and crew. Experts may be able to justify the findings of the Courts, but to the lay mind the punishments do not at all fit the crime. The Captain of the "Beechley" found his ship in an absolutely safe position at 5.30 p.m.—the Court thought so, or they would have included the first officer in the general condemnation—and because he does not take further observations within half an hour, he loses his certificate and has a permanent "black mark" against a professional career which has hitherto been unblemished. We are afraid that the decision will not enhance the by no means high reputation of local Marine Courts for wisdom, discretion and common sense.

A HUMAN ASSET.

Leaving aside all useless verbiage, it is a fact well understood and universally acknowledged, that for fifty years, or very nearly, Sir Robert Hart and what he stands for in China, has been the chief British interest, the one bulwark which anything could underwrite. Not only has he been the chief British asset and interest, but by the impartiality of his administration he has made himself Europe's chief unofficial representative. If you take away the Customs as it stands to-day, the position of the powerful European settlements now growing rapidly to their full strength in such places as Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hankow, will soon crumble and disappear, squeezed to death. If you allow Chinese administrators to tamper with and gradually destroy a structure which has taken more than half a century to raise, there is no guarantee left and a retreat on mass keepers.

from China is the only course left open for Europeans. In the face of such a menace, for it is nothing less than a direct menace to all, the *China Gazette* trusts that every British official and every British private individual in China will do their very best.

GOOD AS WELL AS EVIL.

A Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. W. Bashford, was recently interviewed on his arrival at San Francisco from China, and pointed out as a proof that the Chinese people are not hostile to Protestant Missions that "Mission hospitals are crowded and that in the seventeen Methodist hospitals alone we come in contact with about 100,000 people a year, while at all the hospitals in the empire missionaries come in contact with from 500,000 to 800,000 people a year. Surely, if the Chinese people were hostile to us or afraid of us, these crowds would desert the hospitals. On the contrary, the hospitals were never so crowded as at the present time. The people of Antau, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, have offered to erect a hospital at their own expense if we will send them a physician to take charge of it. The gentry of Nanchang, the city of 1,000,000 inhabitants where the recent cholera took place, have bought and presented to us five acres of ground inside the city walls and have raised 5,000 or 6,000 taels for the erection of a hospital on these grounds, in return for our sending to them Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman educated in America, and a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, who has rendered the wives of the gentry of Nanchang eminent service as a physician. Surely, when telling the story of Nanchang we should mention the good as well as the evil deeds of the Chinese."

"YELLOW PERIL" ON BICYCLES.

"C. D." writes to the *Daily Mail*: "I, like many others, was very deeply interested in Mr. Raine's article on 'The King's Chinese' in Saturday's *Daily Mail*. However, in this northern town of ours, we have daily under our eyes an example of the far seeing wisdom of our Chinaman fellow-subjects of the Straits. For several years we have had in attendance at our ancient grammar school—the school of Byron before he went to Harrow—quite a number of Chinese from the neighbourhood of Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, etc., and this year their number has been increased by one direct from China. These boys, sons of wealthy parents, who have often risen from the ranks, are short, sturdy fellows, strongly resembling Gurkhas, and are great favourites in the school, where they take a good place in their classes. They join enthusiastically in the games, and are as keen as possible on the Navy League, which flourishes among us. They finish the school curriculum and then go on mostly to the School of Mines in Cornwall, preparatory to returning to the Straits to manage their fathers' mines. One very distinctive mark may be seen any day dressed in Highland costume, and well does he set off the garb of Old Gaul. Their sisters and cousins are at one of the girls' schools here, and it is an interesting sight to see them lying through our streets on their bicycles, chatting in Malay as they pass. Is the Yellow Peril upon us?"

TOO MANY ROADS TO HEAVEN.

Mr. T. H. Reid (william Editor of the *China Mail*) has an article on "Christian Missions in China," in the *Sunday School Chronicle*. Mr. Reid contends that foremost amongst the hindrances to mission work must be placed the deplorable divisions in the Christian Church itself. In the virgin soil of China we are planting the seed of future discussion. Not only is there the opposing tenets of Protestantism and Roman Catholicism to be faced, but there is the competition of various sects of Protestantism, leading to overlapping of work of energy and finances on the mission field itself, and waste in the multiplicity of boards of administration. Already puzzled by the differences of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, the Chinese become bewildered when brought face to face with Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and other Protestant workers, for though the different sects may not be readily discernible by the Chinese seeker after light, the mere fact that Christianity does not present to his paganism a united front at once calls up in his severely logical mind inquiries and doubts that are not easily answered and dissipated. Western modes of evangelising have not been successful. Work among the lower classes, as we have seen it admitted by some of the missionaries themselves, has been without any great gain to Christianity. There is a Chinese saying that, "If you wish to irrigate a piece of land, you must first carry the water to the highest level; so, if you wish to enlighten a nation, you must begin with its leaders." Commerce, steamships, railways, the introduction of new local industries, and the opening up of mines, and, not least, the spread of Western education, will have a broadening and enlightening influence upon the Chinese mind; but none of these themselves have any moral qualities better than the Chinaman already possesses. It is to Christianity we must look to bring about the complete and successful regeneration of China.

BY WHARF AND WAVE.

It is understood that the British India Steam Navigation Company intend taking their steamers off the China run owing to competition being so great.

A Steamer Abandoned.

The master of the s.s. "Taming" reports that on the 23rd instant in Lat. 16.35, Long. 118.45 E. he was compelled through bad weather to abandon a small steamer, which he took in tow from Manila. The vessel, which had two masts and one black funnel, was named the "Maridouque," and becomes a derelict and danger to navigation. She was owned by Cheong Shing, Des Voeux Road, Central, and was intended for trading on the West river. She is the fourth of her class towed from Manila during the last month.

In the Same Boat.

A Kimberley paper regrets that the British population of the Rand cannot give a competent leader. By a strange coincidence the British population of Britain suffers a similar lack.—London "Evening News."

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JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,

BREITENBURG, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS

WILHELM.....4763 tons.....TUESDAY, 29th May, 1906.

PRINZ WALDEMAR.....3227 tons.....TUESDAY, 28th June.

PRINZ EISENHUTEN.....3302 tons.....TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, at Noon, the Steamship WILHELM,

Capitain....., with MAIL PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will

leave this Port as above, Calling at MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN,

BREITENBURG, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To MANILA.....1st Class \$20.0.0. 2nd Class \$12.0.0. 3rd Class \$8.0.0.

To NEW GUINEA.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To BREITENBURG.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To SYDNEY.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To MELBOURNE.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To YOKOHAMA.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To KOBÉ.....1st Class \$24.0.0. 2nd Class \$14.0.0. 3rd Class \$10.0.0.

To YOKOHAMA & back from KOBÉ to HONGKONG.....\$140.00 \$100.00.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG 1st Class

To Europe via Australia and Colombo by Imperial

Mail Steamer.....\$97.0.0.

To Europe via Australia and America.....\$98.0.0.

To New York via New York via Vancouver by the O. P. R. Co.'s steamers

and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS

For SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

For KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.....WEDNESDAY, June 6.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG,

via Vancouver or San Francisco to NEW YORK by the O. P. R. Co.'s steamers,

P. M. S. Co. or O. P. R. Co., to New York via New York to Europe by the

Magificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are

issued at the following rates:-

to London via Plymouth or Southampton.....1st Class \$97.0.0.

to Bremen.....1st Class \$98.0.0.

to Paris via Cherbourg.....1st Class \$98.0.0.

to Naples, Genoa, via Gibraltar.....1st Class \$98.0.0.

For further Particulars, apply to

Norddeutscher Lloyd.

MELOHRS & CO., Agents.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, MANILA, CEBU, SINGAPORE,

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

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SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

INDOMITABLE SAN FRANCISCO.

Never has the unconquerable vitality of

the American people been more signally

illustrated than by the unflinching prompti-

tude with which the work of repairing the

ravages of the great earthquake has been

undertaken. Already, as we learn from

cable messages, the banks at San

Francisco have re-opened for business

in tents, and plans have been com-

menced for re-building the city, mainly

with the steel-frame structures which have

best withstood the shock of the distur-

bance. At first sight it might strike some

onlookers as sheer folly to re-build the

wrecked city on a site which experience

proved to be peculiarly liable to minor

earthquake shocks even before the occur-

rence of the recent overwhelming ca-

strophe. But commercial considerations

insistently demand a port on the California

coast, and there is no other suitable harbor

available. Therefore, a new San Francisco

becomes a necessity, and it may be taken

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PAN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

A Momentous Congress.

Secretary Root's proposed visit to South America next July, to attend the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro, is being eagerly explained by the American newspapers. And this very eagerness to explain brings home the fact that the insouciant Secretary of State is not publishing all the reasons for the projected trip. The obvious purpose is of course, to articulate more firmly, though not more formally, the Monroe Doctrine. As the United States never enters into formal alliances, the most that can be done is to cement the friendship with Brazil, for instance, so perfectly that the result will be an *entente cordiale* almost tantamount to an alliance. As the Buffalo Express puts it:

"It is not proposed that this alliance should be formal, though it is to be none the less strong on that account, and to Brazil is to be committed the immediate care of the South American republics. To the suggestion that Brazil does not fancy the Monroe Doctrine it is answered that the Government welcomes it, as it helps to maintain peace in those regions of politico-military activity. In fact, if the United States will help a little, Brazil is said to be willing to formulate a Monroe Doctrine of its own and to assume the formal guardianship of its sister-republics."

In the meanwhile, adds *The Express*, Secretary Root will urge "the united support of the Monroe Doctrine by all the nations of the world." But, until that universal recognition of the principle is assured, it would be better, some believe, to have "Brazil" in South America strongly subscribing to the Monroe Doctrine than for the United States to play a lone hand. An attempt will be made, it is expected, to stimulate increase of the navy among the Latin-American countries. If the Monroe Doctrine is to prove effective in a pinch, the President's journal points out, "we must be prepared to support it with ships and men."

The Journal pursues: "It will not forever stand alone, resisting the encroachment of the European nations by some mysterious internal power. Germany gives her assent to it because the time for challenging it is not yet ripe. France takes no exception to it because she is traditionally our friend—and has no colonial aspirations at the moment on this side of the Atlantic. But let an opportunity offer and the Kaiser's war-vessels appear, on one or another pretext, off the coast of Latin America, and the Monroe Doctrine and the German flag might be raised as stealthily at Rio Grande do Sul as at Kiao-Chau."

On the wisdom of Secretary Root's plans most papers agree. *The Chicago Inter Ocean* takes this opportunity of observing that the Republic of Brazil is the only large debt-collector by force not recognized as allowable under international law, for European Powers would then have been obliged to make their subjects understand that they landed money to bankrupt countries at their own risk. In short, "if the Monroe Doctrine is to be a reality," concludes the *Cleveland Leader*, "a better day will dawn for all America. There will begin a knitting together of interests which is sure to lead in the development of the republics of the Western Hemisphere."

LOW VITALITY developed after a Chill, into a Critical Illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her from Consumption.

"My serious illness began with a slight chill. Mrs. H. English, 7, Hawthorne, Newmarket-on-Tyne, England. 'The chill,' she added, 'seemed to sweep every spark of life out of me, and left me weak and anemic. My appetite left me. I was racked with tremors of indigestion, weakness, and was breathless after exertion. For two years I was under medical care. Then an eruption broke out all over my body. My eyes became defective. Big black patches were scattered across my vision, and I felt biliously sick. Doctors told me that I was suffering from consumption. My face was all pallid and blotched. My features drawn. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"One day I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and their wonderful cures, and I bought a bottle to try. Before that bottle was finished I was eating solid food and enjoying my regular meals, which I could digest thoroughly. I continued the pills, and experienced a really remarkable change. Soon anæmia ceased to trouble me; the colour returned quickly to my cheeks; I felt the exhilarating sensation of 'good health,' and new blood filled my veins, making me feel once more bright and well. Every trace of the depressing weakness disappeared. Now I sleep well, eat well, and always feel well; in fact, I am strong, healthy woman again, saved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from a consumptive's death."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make good, rich blood, and fortify the nerves; they are invaluable for both sexes, having cured Anæmia, Indigestion, Consumption, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Bile, Rosacea, Kidney Disease, Paralysis, Locomotor Atrophy, and Lacks' Almonds. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore, will send six bottles for \$7 or one bottle for \$1.25 (Straits Currency), post free to any address.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a Private Family by a Married Lady and Child. Kowloon preferred. Address immediately stating terms to 'R. L. P.' Care of 'China Mail' Office. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1074

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN for HARBOUR WORK and BOOK-KEEPING. Apply by letter to GEORGE FALCONER & CO., Hotel Mansions. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1072

AUCTION SALES.

THE Sale advertised for Saturday, 26th May, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 2, Greenville Road, Kowloon, has been WITHDRAWN owing to the Furniture having disposed of by Private Sale. F. KIENE, Auctioneer. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1071

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) the 26th May, 1906, at 11 a.m., at No. 16, GAGE STREET, 3rd Floor, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising:

SINGLE IRON BEDSTEAD and MATTRESS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE with GLASS SHIRTS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, DINING WAGON, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, TEAKWOOD DESK, COFFIN, PRESS, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale. HUGHES & HUGHES, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1075

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of the concerned, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) the 26th May, 1906, at 10 a.m., each day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALING, OBSOLETE, AND CONDEMNED STORES, comprising:

Old STEEL WINE PRESS, REFRIGERATING MACHINE, BOATS' ENGINES and BOILERS, CHAIN CABLE and GRAB, ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE HAWKERS, OLD BRASS and IRON, RIVETS, LAMP, PAPERSTUFF, CANNYAS, PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CANS and CANS, CLOTHING MATERIALS, BLANKETS, OYSTERS, MISS HARRIS and TOUACCO. Catalogues may be had on application. Terms of Sale—As Customary. HUGHES & HUGHES, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1073

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KUBE.

REMAIN.

Captain von Floer, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. The Steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and Stewardess. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, May 25, 1906. 1070

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, May 25, 1906.

CHINA, LITH. AND WARE, ELECTRIC CABLES, IRON, RIVETS, LEAD, PAPERSTUFF, CANYAN PROVISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CARMEN AND CAR STAVES, CLOTHING MATERIALS, BLANKETS, OFFICERS' Mess Traps and Tobacco.	
Customers may be had on application.	
TERMS OF SALE: CASH.	
HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.	
Hongkong, May 25, 1906	107

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND Kobe.	
THE Steamship RHEINIA Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m. This steamer has splendid accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and Stewards.	
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Höngkong Office.	
Hongkong, May 2, 1906.	107